# The Washington Times.

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## The Right to Destroy Prosperity.

During the past forty-eight hours, two men of national standing and reputation have expressed opinions regarding the great steel strike that will attract widespread attention. We refer to Monsignor Ireland, Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Paul, and Representative Livingston of Georgia, a mem ber of the Industrial Commission.

Within a few days a report has been circulated to the effect that Archbishop Ireland was endeavoring to enact the role of mediator between the Steel Trust and the strikers. Yesterday he declared that he neither had been asked by anyone to accept such a mission, nor would be do so if invited Concerning the strike at large, among other things, he said:

other things, he said:

"While the right to enter upon a strike is and must be conceded as a right belonging to the personal freedom of weikingmen, this much must ever be demanded—and in the name of the same principle of personal freedom under which men act who refuse to work—that they who evase to work must in no way interfere with the liberty of others who may wish to work. The personal freedom of the individual citizen is the most sacred and precious inheritance of Americans. The Constitution and the laws authorize it; the spirit of the country proclaims it; the prosperity of the people, the very life of the nation, require it.

Whatever the other interests at stake, that of whatever the chief interests a state, that of the personal freedom of the individual outranks them all, and this must be sustained even if those are to be sacrificed. Neither State nor fellow eitizen may interfere with my personal liberty. This is the very core of Americanism. This is the treching, positive and clear, of natural and of Christian ethics. It is not for me to dispute the benefits that may be believed to acrue to the workingman from labor unions; nor am I prepared to say from the information that comes to me through newspapers that in the present strike, unions pretend to shorten personal freedom of men that do not join their ranks. But this must be ever emphatically asserted, and maintained as an inviolable principle, that however much labor unions may have reason to widen their muster rolls, and however much they have the legal and moval right to do this through pacific and personsive methods, they must not treasure to move them to entitle their must rolls.

have the legal and moral right to do this through pacific and persuasive methods, they must not attempt to wrest from men outside their ranks, the right to work, or to seek to coerce them into inactivity by illegal or unjust attacks upon their civil and moral freedom.

"Equity and law are superior to the personal welfare of an individual or of aggregations of individuals, and equity and law demand that the personal freedom of the citizen, whoever he is, be made sacred and secure. So long as this freedom is respected, the questions evoked in the present strike may be left, in my opinion, to the men, employers or employers, who are directly concerned in it, although meanwhile all citizons have many reasons to hope and to pray that brotherly love and caim coursel will prevail both smong employers and employes, and that peace will soon again reign in the land."

There can be no doubt that the

There can be no doubt that the statement of, perhaps, the foremost Catholic prelate in the United States as above given reflects the public sentiment of the country. Conceding that the principle for which the Amalgamated Association is fighting is correct. and that their cause is a righteous one, it could not and does not follow that, in order to obtain, from a single combination of capital recognition of rights last of its chops. So, possibly, he may or privileges asserted by an organiza- stay his vengeful hand, and buy extra flon limited in numbers and importance copies of the "Log" that hit him, pared with the aggregate population and business interests of the country, the activities of the whole nation should be demoralized and placed of United States Mint Director George

their constituted authorities. to have saved the country from domi- based. nation by the trusts. They chose to put the trusts in power, and since tive branches of the Government completely, and as to the rights and interests of the wage-worker, remorselessly, The iron, steel, and tin workers who served the Carnegies and their kind suffer with other divisions of the army of labor. They are equally responsible with others for the conditions against which now they would precipitate an economic revolution upon the country. President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, has been, and may be now, a preacher of "McKinley prosperity, and has helped to raise the Chinese wall of prohibitive tariff and robber monopoly against which he and his followers are butting their heads. He and they, and all the industrial army, have been wrong in aiding in the establishment of system which all patriotic Americans have seen from the beginning would lead to the enslavement of the masses But the class certain to become the earliest victim of the change in our institutions from a basis of individualism, free competition, and an open chance for all free men, to that of the concentration of all wealth and public utilities in the hands of a few multimillionaires, has used its political power to promote the change. Now national eninion will hold it bound to subordinate its immediate interests and grievances to the good of the whole people. If the workers of the United States had done their duty at the polls last November, the Steel Trust would not exist today, and the strike would not have occurred. On the threshold of what now promises to be the most bitter and capital in the history of the Republic.

it would be well for all parties to the

Representative Livingston of Georgia on the situation. In an interview yesterday he is quoted as saying:

The people of this country can hardly reali-the intense feeling which exists between the representatives of capital, on the one side, at-organized labor, on the other. As things a going now, it will require prompt methods in the Government and extremely delicate handle of the subject to prevent a revolutionary cot-test between capital and labor. So despera-are some of the capital independent forces that softe-ing, destruction of property, and even bloosists cannot be averted, unless a strong hard into-teres to prevent these constant disturbances.

amout he averted, anless a strong hand interfers to prevent these constant disturbances of
the discinces, of the country.

This state of affairs cannot go on much
longer without serious consequences. The tension is so strong and the feeling so intense that,
arithout being an alarmist, I believe 2 conflict
between capital and labor can only be averted
by the most cautique, conservative, and at the
same time positive interference by the National
discrepance. The interests of the trusts and
the labor organizations should not be permitted
to lave full sway and jeopardize the interests of
the great mass of the people, who are not directly interested in either of these two varring
combinations. The middleman-that is, the man
who is actifier a, member of the trusts or a
labor organization—will be the principal sufferer
in the case, of strip between capital mid labor,
and as that class far outnumbers those engaged
in the war of this pressit, in all justice and fairness
and in the interest of good government, they
should receive prompt and successful protection
under the laws of the United States."

How long is it supposable that more How long is it supposable that more

than seventy-five million people will tolerate a devasting economic war be tween a billion dollars on one side and a labor organization of perhaps one hundred thousand men on the other, when that war is found to disturb values and business conditions disastrougly, and to threaten prosperity and livelihoods from end to end of the country? Neither party to the contest will be permitted to continue the wrecking for very long, or we are greatly mistaken. Somewhere, authority will be found to call a halt, and means to make the call effective. There will be war on Monday, no doubt, and, perhaps violent hostilities following; but, later, there will be intervention, and should there be riot and bloodshed, it is liable to come quickly.

### The "Censure" of Evans.

Inasmuch as Rear Admiral Evans was at the Navy Department the other day, and in friendly consultation with his friends Hackett and Crowninshield, it is hardly to be presumed that the "censure" which he has received for the attacks upon ex-Secretary Chandler, contained in his book, "A Sailor's Log," has surprised him. On the contrary, it is considered in naval circles here in Washington that the "censure" is a very clever piece of composite work the probable result of which will be to satisfy the public that the Department is sincere in condemning his infraction of propriety and professional ethics, and, at the same time, to prevent a demand for a court-martial, which it might be difficult for Secretary Long to resist.

In effect the "censure" lets Rear Admiral Evans down easy, and will not in

enough for the disease. In that event he still may think it worth while to take the case before Congress, where he has many friends among his former colleagues. On the other hand, it may occur to him that Mr. McKinley might up another scandal in the navy, when the Spanish claims fatted calf has been killed for him, and it will take him the remainder of his life to eat the

#### Mr. Roberts on Gold Production. The writings, official and otherwise,

in danger. Exactly as Archbishop Ire- E. Roberts, clearly show that he has a land puts it, the right to labor is abso- strong and comprehensive knowledge lutely as sacred as the right to strike of the foundation principles of moneand refrain from labor. Interference tary science. No other official of the with the right of any man to work at present Administration has discussed what wages and on what terms he the subject so exhaustively or so well. pleases is anarchy pure and simple, and | There is nothing strange in this, for his so it always has been regarded and position calls for a thorough grasp of treated by the American people and the subject and it is generally under stood that his appointment as Mint In stating this proposition we do not Director was in recognition of the abillose sight of the oppression of labor ity with which he combated the free which has resulted from the growth of silver coinage idea in 1895-6. It is, how the great trusts and monopolies, of ever most remarkable that a man who which the Steel Trust is a most flag- understands the subject so well, and rant example. But when men have had who entertains the views which Mr. a legitimate remedy open to them, and | Hoberts so ably expresses, should have deliberately have failed to avail them- been one of the most effective chamselves of it, their right afterward to plons of the gold standard in the great seek means of redress which must in- monetary struggle of 1896. The truth volve the whole nation in trouble and is that Mr. Roberts' statements of fact loss, is, to say the least, very question- and arguments based thereon are utable. In 1896, and again in 1990, the terly antagonistic to the claims and workingmen of America held the politi- contentions upon which the championcal balance of power in enough States ship of the gold standard has been

If Mr. Roberts' article in the August number of the "North American Re-March 4, 1397, those combinations have view" had appeared over the signature controlled the executive and legisla- of Senator John P. Jones, Gen. A. J. Warner, or the Hon. Charles A. Towne the bimetallic friends of those gentle men would have detected in it little i anything inconsistent with their writings and speeches in the days when the silver issue was at its height. From beginning to end, Mr. Roberts' essay recognizes the quantitative principle upon which the bimetallists planted themselves as the basis of their contention. He does not, in terms, accept the quantitative theory, but he admits the facts from which the theory is deduced. His article is intended to show, or at least to suggest, some of the probable results of the enlarged gold production and he gravely contemplates the possibility of its becoming so vast, and continuing so long, as seriously to disturt values that are based upon the gold

For example, Mr. Roberts says "When every man is at work, when all the productive forces of society are in full action, you cannot make the world richer by pouring money into it. You reach the point then where addition means dilution, where the new supply can find employment only by a decrease in the value of the old stock. When this occurs, all business relations based upon terms of money are disturbed." There is a distinct admission that the more abundant the supply of money the cheaper it will be. To state the principle with economic exactness, another point should be added, namely that money will cheapen with increasing supply, if other conditions remain the same. It can readily be seen that rable struggle between labor and there might be an enormous increase of money supply, with a corresponding in-

crease of demand for it, in which event

controversy to ponder the remarks of there would be no cheapening of the money, that is to say, no loss of purchasing power. But it was not necessary for Mr. Roberts to state this point, as he was assuming a case in which the supply was increasing more rapidly

than the demand. Again, the Mint Director says: "The conclusion that an increase in the stock of money will permanently affect interest rates is, however, a mistake due to a confusion of Ideas. An increase in the stock of money will eventually find expression in a depreciation of the value of money as compared with commodities; but interest is a payment in kind, and suffers the same depreciation in value as the principal, without any reduction in the rate." It may be added to what Mr. Roberts says concerning interest rates that an increasing stock of money, by stimulating business, frequently raises the rate of interest by increasing the demand for loans. But the main point to which attention is directed is the fact that an increase of money will find expression in a depreciation of money as compared with commodities. Then Mr. Roberts points out how the great gold discoveries of California and Australia cheapened money, quoting Jevons to the effect that the shrinkage was not less than nine per cent, and probably fifteen.

Many other quotations could be given but it is unnecessary, as the whole article is intended to dear with the question whether gold is likely to become superabundant. All of this is diametrically opposed to the sterotyped "arguments" in favor of gold with which the welkin was made to ring in 1896, and again in Leading advocates of the gold standard denied the quantitative theory in toto, insisting that the quantity of money made no difference in its value, and that the value of gold never charged, because it was "intrinsic." In the monetary debate at the Omaha Exposition in 1898, every advocate of the gold standard who touched the point at all ridiculed the quantitative theory. If the value of gold is fixed and unchanging because it is "intrinsic," It is a sheer waste of time for Mr. Roberts to discuss the possibility of the metal depreciating through excessive abundance, for it matters not how abundant it may become, its value can never change, according to gold standard phil-

But the Mint Director is right about it nevertheless. The denial of the quantitative theory was a political denialnot an economic one. The conclusion reached by Mr. Roberts is that with the close of the Boer war the annual production of gold may easily rise to four hundred million dollars, and that unless new uses spring up for it, the metal will be likely to depreciate. These new uses, he thinks, will be found in the development of China and other Oriental countries now employing silver.

As yet, though, it may be remarked, there seems to be no cause for alarm over the prospective depreciation of gold. The metal did fall in value from the latter part of 1897 until February, 1900, but no more than enough to represent a healthful and invigorating advance in the prices of commodities, a condition which always marks a period again, which is only another way of saying that gold has been rising in value. How it will be if the production reaches four hundred millions annually and is long continued at that rate, we, of course, cannot say, but it is safe to not think it grateful on his part to stir | conclude that business will move apace, and that there will be no depreciation of gold that will make it necessary to force its use upon China and other silver countries in order to save capitalists from loss. But we will not go into that now

We will simply remark in closing that there certainly is none too much gold now, although the production is nearly three hundred millions a year. Neither Mr. Roberts nor anyone else whose opinion is of any value will claim that gold has become superabundant. What, then, would be the condition if the output were only one hundred millions, as it was in the early eighties? Even a late as 1896 the production had not increased sufficiently to fill the void caused by the demonetization of silver, for the value of gold was still rising Such being the case, it is evident that the supply of gold was not sufficient for the world's monetary requirements, and quantitative principle were absolutely sound. The bimetallic issue would still be alive and pressing if the supply of gold had not increased beyond all ex-

Small European States Encouraged It is said that the smaller and weaker nations of Europe are finding much en couragement in the prolonged resistance which the Boers are making to the British invaders. The manner in which fifty or sixty thousand fighting Buers have held out against the power of Great Britain has given rise to the feel ing in Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and other little countries that they might be able to defend themselves against any of the great Powers,

Undoubtedly the Boer war has bee an object lesson, but it will hardly justify any excessive confidence in the smaller European States of their ability o stand off the great Powers. It mus be remembered that the geography of their country has done much for the fighting Dutchmen of South Africa, and that they have done much more for themselves. No country in Europe can make such a struggle as the Boers have unless the people are prepared to conduct a war in Boer fashion.

In the first place, the small territorial area of Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland is much against them, making it comparatively easy to overrun the countries. Their proximity to the great Powers with which they might become engaged is another disadvantage. But aside from these considerations it is obvious that the Boers have kept up the struggle only by making efforts and sacrifices entirely without parallel in civilized warfare. Practically the entire male population of the two Republics took the field. Homes and kindred were abandoned, and they be came mere military rovers, fighting when they could do so to advantage, avoiding engagements when they ieemed it advisable, living upon the country wherever they went, indifferent to all property losses, and resolved

ists are always for peace in present of a superior enemy. It is not likely that a war between Holland and Germany or between France and Belgium would last ten days.

Vicarious Punishment. Not long ago in New York a group of boys engaged in teasing a small dog. It was a very hot day, and the dog's nerves, like those of human beings probably suffered. At any rate, after a certain amount of provocation, he became cross and took to biting. Unfortunately, the victim happened to be boy who had taken no part in the

This illustrates a practice which is commoner than it ought to be, and should be labeled "dangerous," for it is about as full of risk as leaving a loaded pistol around where irresponsi ble people can get at it. There are few domestic animals which, with proper tra ning, will attack anyone. The dog which has received kind and intelligent treatment from puppyhood will behave himself when he is grown. But there are some people who find their chief imusement in torturing and termenting helpless animals until, driven to exasperated maduess, they retaliate, and

then, of course, are pronounced vicious There is no more reason why a child should be allowed to pinch, strike, kick, or otherwise torment an animal than there is for its being allowed to treat grown people or playmates in the same way. In fact, there is rather less danger, if anything, in the latter habit The average adult will not retaliate when struck, kicked, or pinched by a child by biting it savagely, and there are some does that will

When a baby mauls a kitten, pulls its tail, and gets scratched, there are parents who think it proper to snatch up the child, put it through a course of commiseration and petting, exclaim "naughty kitty," and box the ears of the cat if it has not discreetly fled These same parents become indignant when their hopeful son is chastised at school for some particularly impish misdemeaner. By and by they are confronted with that same son in a dreadful scrape because he has murdered or maltreated some one not amenable to the authority of the parents. They wonder why Providence has been pleased to afflict them in this manner. Providence had nothing to do with the ase. They sowed the seed of night

shade and expected to reap sweet fruit, In the training of young minds, there is little chance of appealing to any very abstract ethical ideas; but at any rat one can refrain from encouraging selfishness. Almost any child can be made to understand that if it has been tormenting a deg or cat, and the animal revenges itself, it is only what the tormentor had reason to expect. They should also be impressed as forcibly as possible with the good old English maxim about never hitting a smaller antagonist. In short, most children can understand fair play and generosity, and they should b taught that animals as well as human beings have a right to both.

Communication with Caracas and Bo This probably means that there dents." of business revival. Since the date last is "the devil to pay and no pitch hot, named, prices have been slowly falling except among the asphalt deposits down in those regions. The situation at Panreadiness of the Bureau of Navigation cles. The battleship Wisconsin is dead to the world somewhere; the Machias alone is on the way to the theatre of trouble. As for the North Atlantic Squadron, that grand division of our fleet is drinking pink tea at Newport and must not be disturbed.

build a ship canal along the line of the Eric Canal has been abandoned, but that a canal for barges of a thousand tons caly obvious that New York City has no ise for a ship canal connecting the Great Lakes with the ocean even though it be by way of the Hudson River. New York ha no taste for any scheme that will permit unbroken cargoes to be carried right past her wharves to the sea. Nor can we blame her. Commercial self-preservation s the highest law with a commercial city

"Swearing Bob" Evans is the naval feaure of the day, and so obscures the more mportant matter of Howison. But the fory revived by the "Roston Record" Old Howison say the things about the sattle off Santiago and concerning Real Admiral Schley attributed to him in tha sublished interview? If he did he is unfi eit on the Court of Enquiry loes Mr. Long intend to do about it?

So far the Kitchener proclamation does not seem to much distress the Boers Yesterday we learned that they had capured a British blockhouse near Brandort, in the Orange River country. copte who must surrender or be banished within a few weeks the burgher leader: are acting rather recklessly. It is poss de that they fancy they must be careful

## PERSONAL.

The wife of Yu Keng, Chinese Ambassa for to France, is the daughter of an American named Pearson, who made his home in China and married a Chinese

Cecil Rhodes never does anything by When he came over to England by the last mail from South Africa, be-

Thomas Johnson, seventy-eight year ld, and worth \$150,000, who died in Vinennes, Ind., the other day, was a cu-lous character. He did not know how to rious character. He did not know how to read or write, never entered a church, was one of the most profane swearers and hardest drinkers in the city, was married four times, and always voted the Democratic ticket.

and the Czarina get a great deal of pleas-Unlike Alexander III, the present Carris most catholic in his tastes, and is acquainted with the literary stars of all climes. Jules Verne, Scott, Kipling, and Stevenson are his favorites among foreign writers.

een awarded to M. Bouchard, who is been awarded to M. Bouchard, who is twenty-six years of age, and a pupil of Barrias, and the Prix de Rome for paint-ing, the subject for which was "Christ Healing the Sick," has been won by M. Defranc, twenty-seven years of age, a pupil of MM. Bonnat and Malgnon.

Prof. Rudolph Virchow's eightieth birthlay will be celebrated in Berlin on Saturday, October 12, when he will personally receive delegates with congratulatory ad-dresses from various scientific bodies foreign as well as German.

When the great chemist, Chevreul, whose statue was recently unveiled in France, attained his hundredth birthday of their physical endurance.

Whether any European State with its accumulated wealth and capitalistic classes could be relied upon to make such sacrifices may well be doubted.

Wealth is always timid—the capital-

## FOREIGN TOPICS.

Probably not a hundred people other than those who frequent them are aware that there is a mosque where Mohamme-dan services are held in London, as well as a chapel where the followers of the creed of Zoroaster can worship. Thus the Moslem and the Parsee are as much at home in the world's metropolis at the tawn of the twentieth century as they would be in their native lands; for when hey are in their respective places of wor-ship each can for the time forget that he

The last of the long series of trials which have been taking place on the Brit-ish second class cruisers Hyacinth and Minerva, for the purpose of settling the vexed question as to whether the Belicille water tube was the best type of bollleted Saturday evening by the arrival

of the two ships at Spithead.

The result has certainly not been a vicory for the Bellevilles, for both on the
ourney out to Ghraitar, as well as on
he run back home, the Minerva, with her ating of the bearings in the machinery. th was soon remedied. Her officers well satisfied with the result of the are well satisfied with the result of the trial. The Hyacinth's boilers gave some anxiety, which culminated in an unfortunate accident as the vessel was proceeding up the English Channel. One of the boiler tubes blow out and a stoker was so severely burned by the flames which were forced from the furnace that on Sunday morning he was removed to the Royal Naval Hospital at Itasiar.

Reports from various sources agree as o the increase of brigandage in the Macedonian vilayets of late, and espe-cially in that of Adrianople, where Buigarian bands appear to be giving the Turkish authorities much trouble.

Such a band, mue men strong, kiddairy farm in the neighborhood of Adrianople, in the 17th inst. The gendarmes pursued, and, as resistance was offered, they were re-enforced by a hattalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, and this force was successful in surrounding the robbers, of whom six were killed and three captured; but Nuri Bey himself and several Turkish soldiers were also killed in the encounter.

The good equipment in ciothes and weapons of the brigands led the Turkish authorities to suspect that this was ret dairy farm in the neighborhood of

weapons of the brigands led the Turkish authorities to suspect that this was not an ordinary robber band, but one organized by the Macedonian committee, and that its object had been to selze Marshail Arif Pacha, the Vali of Adrianople, who had been shortly before staying at the dairy farm. It is supposed to be the same band which, a few days ago, carried off Theodor Michaloglu at Kirkkilsse and demanded a ransom of 2,000 Turkish pounds for his release.

authorities to suspect that this was retain ordinary robber band, but one organized by the Macedonian committee, and that its object had been to seize Marshal Arif Facha, the Vali of Adrianople, who had been shortly before staying at the dairy farm. It is supposed to be the same band which, a few days ago, carried off Theodor Michalogtu at Kirkkilsse and demanded a ransom of 2,000 Turkish pounds for his release.

The paternal Government of Norway has a fund of money amounting to about \$60,000, which is loaned to farmers through the municipal officials to assist them in buying land. Such a proposition was advanced by the Populists of Kansas some years ago and did not meet with any favor, but generally with ridicule. In Norway, however, it is actually in practice, and small sums are loaned to industrious people at 3 per cent interest for a term of twenty-five years to enable them to accuire farms and improve not only themselves but the State. These any favor, but generally with ridicule. In Norway, however, it is actually in practice, and small sums are loaned to industrious people at 3 per cent interest for a term of twenty-five years to enable them to accuire farms and improve not only themselves but the State. These loans are often made to young people just married and starting in life upon the recommendation of the council and other officials of the municipality. During the first five years no installments are required, but 5 per cent of the loan in addition to the 3 per cent interest must be paid annually thereafter.

of the imperial family to show how Russian interests must be promoted.

A Vienna journal considers that the motive of the Grand Duke's "arrogant visit" to Constantinopie, after calling at Bulgarian and Roumanian ports, was to bring home to the Sultan his helplessness and dependence upon Russia. The object of Russian diplomacy is to reduce Abdul Hamid to a position similar to that which the rulers of Persia, Bokhara, and Khiva occupy toward the Czar. It is busit by engaged at Constantinople in securing in good time the inheritance of the Sick Man.

Man.

The "New Freie Presse" calls attention to the displeasure excited in Russia by the understanding between Roumania and Greece, and protests against intrigues intended to promote Pan-Slavist influence at Bucharest. It apparently attaches a political significance to the approaching visit of the two sons of the Servian pretender, Prince Peter Carageorgevitch, to the Italian royal pae, wondering whether it will cause as much catisfaction at Beigrand as it is calculated to do in the Karageorgevitch family.

Own, but the steel magnates seem to think that one trust in the business is a plenty.—Indianapolis News.

Also, some more difficulties are discovered in the way of convicting Mr. Neely, it was once said that the way of the transgressor is hard, but that was long ago.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Will the moat surrounding Mr. Rockefeller's castle in New Jersey be filled with oil instead of water?—Chicago News, georgevitch family.

King Edward, like all royal personages ind, above all, like all European sover hrus, has a remarkable conjection walking sticks; but we may be surfuture be more prized by him than the m Sir George which is now being brought from Sydney by Lord Jersey. Sir George, a notabl New South Wales statesman, occupies hi Isure hours in carving and turning the King's new walking stick was fast ioned by his own hands from a fine piet of the rare and iron-hard Ringgidgl woo. The only ornamentation, save the natur grain of the wood, is a piain gold ban on which are deeply engraved the words. The King, God bless him? Apropose the King's collection of walking stick the sovereign sets a good example in the matter as in many others, the cane usually carried by him is studiously simple and devoid of any elaborate ornamentation. He is, however, fond of givin walking sticks to his friends, and they royal gifts are invariably far more cost! oyal gifts are invariably far more c ban anything ever used by himself,

South Africa is a country of immenlistances, and it is interesting, for the ourpose of realizing its area, to recall th great extent of the rallway systems. In the Cape Colony the open mileage of the Cape Government railways is about 2,000 miles, with 360 miles under construction n Natal there are upward of 600 mile open, and short extensions, totaling miles, on the north and south coasts, a between Dundee and Vryheid, under co struction. In the Transvaal Colony the struction. In the Transvani Colony there iree 890 miles open to traffic and 200 miles ander construction, exclusive of the Veceniging-Rand line. The Orange Rive Colony possesses about 400 miles of openilleage, and about 100 miles under construction. Rhodesin, although only a decide old, already possesses about 1,000 miles of oner railway, and its three main see at least 2,000 miles under construction.
The figures are exclusive of the projecteextensions for which funds have not ye een provided.

Some well known Lancashire pape naking experts have lately returned fro a visit to America, made with the object of determining what is likely to be th nature of the threatened competition of that country in the paper making indus try. They report that without question America is preparing for a big business i he production of paper for newspaper he most modern machinery for the ma by firms with plenty of capital, and the plant is estimated to yield an extraordi-nary output. It is clear, paper making experts say, that the Lancashire paper making trade, so far as newspapers are concerned, will have to go under in face of the new competition, which may be the new competition, which may ected to be felt within twelve mont

## CHINA'S POSTAL SERVICE.

One of the most peculiar institutions in China is the organization of the posta ervice. With the increase of the popula tion and with the gradual opening up of the coast line of the country it became imperative to devise some means of fa-cilitating intercourse, and the mercantile firms therefore joined hands and es-tablished postoffices. Since that time this system has gradually developed a certain form of postal service in the business districts of China. The Chinese Govern ment adopted a neutral attitude toward the activity of these "postal firms," but the latter had to pay large sums of mone to the authorities. The most importan postal agencies are carried on by the in habitants of Ming-Ho, and have branch in many towns in the Empire. As a ral postoffice is to be found, and in the more important centres there are always sev eral. Thus Shanghai has more than 200 while Hongkong has thirty postoffices. It often happens that the various postal agencies comp to with one another, and their agents then are compelled to go from house to house in order to secure clients. Nevertheless, there is some de gree of combination between these agencies, and they render mutual services in case of need. If a new postoffice is to be established in the locality it frequently happens that the various agencies will combine their forces and found a common branch.

the means of transport, although in some places a postman conveys the mall bag. When rivers are available the mails are carried down the stream in small boats. There is no fixed rate of postage dues, but the larger agencies fix the payment within certain limits according to the weight of a letter and its destination, and regular cli-ents are allowed a discount. The postal fee for a simple letter varies from about 3 farthings to 5 pence halfpenny, accord-ing to the distance which it has to be conveyed. There are no postage stamps or other adhesive labels as signs of prepaid payment in China proper, and thus the postage has to be paid either by the sender or receiver of a letter. It can easily be imagined that, under such an or-ganization, the postal service in China suffers greatly at the hands of the countless bands of robbers. Although the Chinese have not been able to overcome the depredations frequently infficted by these robbers, they have long ago found out a way to paralyze their actions to a certain

for a term of twenty-five years to enable them to accourse farms and improve not only themselves but the State. These loans are often made to young people just married and starting in life upon the recommendation of the council and other officials of the municipality. During the first five years no installments are required, but 5 per cent of the loan in addition to the 2 per cent interest must be paid annually thereafter.

The condition of affairs in the Baikans and the possibility of their affecting the relations of the dual monarchy and Russia have set up their own postal system. The introduction of this last mentioned system is due to the early settlers in Sanghal, who, thirty years ago, opened a postoffice for despatching letters to the foreigners dwelling on the borders of that China was introduced by Sir Robert Hart, inspect of the instruction between his department and the treaty ports of China Soon afferward foreign Governments also established postal agencies at their consulters in China for the Empire. English, the United States, France, Germany, Japan, and Russia have set up their own postoffices in the great centres of a postoffic for despatching letters to the foreigners dwelling on the borders of that place. In 1838 the introduction of this last mentioned system is due to the early settlers in The introduction of this last mentioned system is due to the early settlers in The introduction of this last mentioned system is due to the early settlers in The introduction of this last mentioned system is due to the early settlers in The introduction of this last mentioned system is due to the early settlers in The introduction of this last mentioned system is due to the early settlers in the foreign Government also post. The condition of this last mentioned system is due to the early settlers in the foreign Government also post. In 183 the importance in 183 the importance in 183 the importance in 183 the importance in 183 the introduction of this last mentioned system is due to the early specific for de

of the Austro-Hungarian press at the present moment.

Nearly all the leading newspapers deal with different aspects of this question. The "Pester Lloyd" dwells upon the political significance of the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch's visit to Constantinople and the importance attached to it by the Russian press. It observes that according to that interpretation the Grand Duke's lour marks the latest development of Russian policy. The intrigues of Kaulbars, Hirroro and ignatieff having proved fruitless it now remains for the members of the imperial family to show how Rus.

## POLITICAL COMMENT.

The Circuit Court of Hawaii is in con empt of the Supreme Court of the United States. It has dared to declare that the Constitution of the United States not only accompanies the flag in that country, but preceded it. The other acquisitions of late years will be content to learn that the Constitution follows the flag even at a considerabe distance.—Chicago Chroni-

Since the present strike began very lit tle has been said about the Homestead

The reasons given by T. Estrada Palm for the Cuban Presidency are not very for the Cusan Presidency are not very complimentary to his fellow-countrymen. They are in effect that the Cubans are likely to be so unruly that there will be no such thing as governing them. Senon Paima ought to know.—Philadelphia In-ouirer. uirer.

Mr. Kruger's mind could "give way" everal points and still compare very fa-orably with the apparatus wherewith Sir-lifred Milner thinks he thinks. New ork West.

Now that there is to be a naval board of enquiry, let the ventilation be general. The Board of Strategy should not be permitted to escape.—Cincinnati Enquirer. Instead of shooting coyotes out in Colrado, why doesn't Teddy Roosevelt com back home and stop the strike?—Boston

A Chicago fire hero was hauled before the police court the other day. It's about all a man's character is worth to become hero these days.-Atlanta Journal. It is reported that Count von Walderse may be made a prince because of what he did in China. Evidently the Kalser

thinks Waldersee ought to be rewarded for not accepting chances to make a loof bad breaks.—Chicago Record-Heraid. There has been a falling off in our exports during the past fiscal year, but we are told that it is due only to temporary auses. Perhaps it is. Secretary Gage is one of the causes, and we hope he will be only temporary.—Rochester Herald.

The thick smoke from the stacks of the mills will not be seen, but the smoke from the perfecto of the walking delegat goes on with his salary which never quits strike or no strike.—Cincinnati Commer-cial-Tribune.

If Schley's enemies had only known that If Schley's enemies had only known that Cervera, Eulate, and Concas were going to declare that the famous "loop" at San-tiago was one of the chief things which beat them, we should have been told long ago that the loop was included in those wonderful "plans" which were made in advance, on account of which Schley should have no credit for his victory.— Boston Advertiser

The Maryland Republicans promise to prevent fraud in elections. Coming from the State and party of padded census re-turns, this is calculated to give the horse car mules the chuckles.—Norfolk Pilot.

## LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

LONDON, Aug. 10.-Lord Kitchener's irms brings the last flicker to the dying ly hits off the political situation at home

M. P.-We now proceed to well-earned holi-lays, after six months of ardnons legislative Man in Street-And what have you done?

One thing, however, has been accom-

plished during the session, though outside the doors of Parliament; that is, the Lib-

eral party has emerged from a cloud of suspicious back-stair whisperings, which so long kept the rank and file of Liberalso long kept the rank and file of Liberal-ism, who, after all, form something like half the British nation, from spirited united action. Lord Rosebery has been forced into the open, and, in deflance of the wishes of his closest political allies, Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Gray, has set about plowing his own furrow waiting for time to remove the personal obstacles which stand between him and the undivided leadership of the party. On the whole, it is perhaps the best thing which could have happened; for Liberal-ism, released from the haunting presence of rival leaders, half hiding round the corner, now has a chance of asserting itself. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech this week illustrates the general character of this Liberal assertiveness. As Liberal leader in the House of Commons, he opposes the new policy of relentless measures against the Boers in the field which Lord Kitchener is adopting upon Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's instructions, opposes the use of Kaffirs in the war, advocates amnesty after the war toward all beiligerents, whether formerly subjects of the King in Cape Colony or Transvaal burghers, and demands the speedlest possible self-government for the conquered territories. In home politics the Liberals, as represented by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, find ample field for criticism of the Government policy in edu-cation, rating, and local government.

Thus unembarrassed, the Liberal opposition and the Nationalists are pretty certain to bring the Government a good deal of anxiety when Parliament reassembles in January. The Irish Nationalists are thus included for a reason which will appear from the following statement of the situation as made by the well-accredited Dublin correspondent of the "Man-

chester Guardian: "All over Ireland is subdued dissatis-faction. The intermeddling of the local government board in the work of county councils, undignified harangues of judges, packing of juries, the gross mismanagement of the education department, and the ficuting of the Archbishop and his reforms, the surrender to the mandarins of Trinity and the Castle, the action of the land commission as a mere landlord's agency-all these things are rankling and will one day make themselves felt. Never in my recollection has the Orange clique been so strong in Ireland. All aspirants to office have to run a race of bigotry against their rivals. The illustrious provost of Trinity is old and infirm, and his resignation is spoken of. There are four gentlemen casting lots for his robes. They cast lots by outvying one another in ignorant bigotry through the medium of articles in English reviews. How they would gapp were Lord Cadogan to choose, as he may do legally, some great Catholic scholar for the post. But there is one weighty argument against such a course. It would be wise and right."

As befits the holiday season now beginning, parliamentarians are able to join, upon quitting St. Stephen's, in congratulations to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, to whose exertions as chief Liberal whip it is largely due that Liberalism has any leaders at all, or any party cohesion. Mr. Gladstone is engaged to marry Miss Dorothy Paget, a member of an old English Tory family, daughter of Sir Richard Paget, for thirty years a stanch Tory member of Parliament.

Some stir was created this week by the circumstantial reports from Rötterdam that Mr. Kruger's health is causing his friends serious anxiety and that a specialist in mental disorders had been summoned from Berlin. packing of juries, the gross misma

that Mr. Kruger's health is causing his friends serious anxiety and that a specialist in mental disorders had been summoned from Berlin. However that may be, authentic news has reached the Parliamentary friends of the Boers that, in spite of the apparent fortitude with which the ex-President received the news of his wife's death, he had really been gravely upset. Insomnia and intense mental depression superversed. At the same time, it is asserted that the indisposition only made him more determined in regard to the prolongation of the war. Naval experts are summing up the lessons of the maneuvres, so suddenly stopped by the Admiralty on Monday. After only seven days it was clear that the defending fleet, which failed to prevent the attacking fleet from securing command of the Channel, cutting of some of Fine. Before final decision can be reached.
Cuba will no doubt be an independent Republic, and the cases against Nety and Rathbone dropped. Then the anxiety of the "others" will be relieved, unless Neely and Rathbone should insist on being 'taken care of as the price of continued silence—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The labor leaders want a trust of their own, but the steel magnates seem to think that one trust in the business is a plenty—Indiamapolis News.

Also, some more difficulties are discovered in the way of convicting Mr. Neely, lit was once said that the way of the reals fully equipped Channel Squadron with torpedo bases at Portsmouth, Portland, to the fleet, so that England may have a real, fully equipped Channel Squadron with torpedo bases at Portsmouth, Portland, and Plymouth, and also at Alderney and St. Mary's, Scillies, with other ships cap-able of carrying out repairs.

# A MATTER OF INTEREST.

We have been wondering lately what had become of the case of one Charles F. W. Neely, some months ago extradited to Cuba for embezzlement of postoffice funds

In a service of six or eight months in the Havana postoffice Neely is supposed to have gotten away with some \$80,000. He swelled his bank account in Muncie,

He swelled his bank account in Muncie, Ind., to the amount of \$50,000, and gave out fat contracts for Cuban postal printing to his own printing office, and, generally speaking, was on the high road to wealth when the sleuths of the Postoffice Department arrested him.

He fought extradition with might and main and had a goodly backing of political influence, but nothing could save him, so he was sent back, where he seems to be resting in innocuous quietude.

We believe that Mr. Neely owed his appointment to the influence of Mr. Perry Heath, some time First Assistant Postmaster General, and more recently a director in the Seventh National Bank of New York.

ew York. One would like to know if Mr. Heath is aking any interest mate conviction of this man, who, in be-traying his trust, betrayed his friends and fellow-townsmen also,—Chicago Journal,

## THE IOWA PLATFORM.

Remembering that Gov. Leslie M. Shaw is likely to be a prominent candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1904, the platform adopted by the Iowa Republicans on Wednesday is worth

They take pains to emphasize their endorsement of the action of Congress "in more firmly establishing our monetary evstem upon a gold basis, and in providwastem upon a good basis, and in providing for civil government in Porto Rico
and the Philippines and for the relinquishment of our authority in Cuba."
There is no "barbaric yawp" for subjugation and world-power empire, but a calm
assertion that "the fact that our authority in these islands is the result of a warwaged not for aggrandizement, but in the
name of humanity must forever govern name of humanity must forever govern and inspire our relations to them." This draws a clear distinction between Ameri-canism and imitation jingoism.—New York World.

## SCHLEY AND MACLAY.

Schley is the man who won the aval victory at Santiago, and which set he country wild with patriotic excite Maclay is the man who made the charge

hat Schley is a coward and poltroon, and who brought on the present enquiry. who brought on the present enquiry. Schley is a gentleman and a hero. He has always done his duty, and has always been an honest man and a good citizen. Maclay is a sour dyspeptic, employed on the mayal rolls as a laborer, but who really does some sort of writing. He was not at the battle of Santiago. He has never done anything in his life except to find fault with those who have accomplished results.—Atchison Globe.